On its intensive side, the tender sensation has been found to obey Weber’s law, thus resembling the sensation of pressure. Cf. HAPTICS, and ORGANIC SENSATION. (r.b.r.)

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Tenet: see Doctrina.

Tennemann, Wilhelm Gottlieb. (1761-1819.) Born and educated at Erfurt, he became Privat-docent in 1788 at Jena, and lectured on the history of philosophy. He became assistant professor at Jena in 1798. From that time until 1819 he was engaged in writing his history of philosophy in eleven volumes. After 1819 he was professor of philosophy in Marburg, where he died.

Tension (sensation of): see Stress SENSATION.

Tenure (of land) [Lat. tenere, to hold]: Ger. Art der Schranke; (2) Lehre, Erbschein; Fr. tenue; Ital. tenuta della terra. (1) The right of holding property in land. (2) The kind of right by which property in land is held. English tenures are based on the feudal system, under which each proprietor (tenent) held under a feudal superiors to whom he owed some feudal service, the ultimate superior being the king. This has become interwoven with their political constitution, that though the many ancient feudal tenures are now practically reduced to one—that of free and common tenure—English courts still treat the heritable quality of land as not subject to variation in favor of those claiming under foreign adoptions, legitimations, or marriages of a kind not permitted by English law. See Divorce, Conflict of Laws, intestine. (2) Foliadinn viewed all land as the fruit of conquest, and its owner as invested with the rights of a conqueror, as to jurisdiction as well as property. Roman law viewed it as acquired by virtue of a civil act of the state—a grant, conveying property, but not any sovereignty or jurisdiction. ‘At Rome, property was derived from political rights, rather than political rights from property’ (Arnold, Hist. of Rome, p. 163). The English colonies in America were generally settled under charters specifying that the lands were to be held of the king, as the lord, in free and common tenure, as of some specified English manor. Military tenure required the tenant military aids and services, uncertain as to the time of their performance, because dependant on military necessities. Free military tenure required free, honourable, and certain aids or services, not of a military character, or in some cases merely only; and free and common tenure of the king, was a tenury by mere folly. Colonial practice and legislation more made land titles there, generally, allotted, i.e. an absolute for simple estate of inheritance, not held of any superior (see Kent, Commentaries on American Law, Ill. 909). Allodial tenure preceded feudalism on the continent of Europe, and was less absolutely superseded by it there than in England. The French Revolution turned France into a country of small proprietors in the Code Civil (Liv. II. tit. ii.) Freehold tenures: an estate held under no superior for a life or some uncertain period.

Kinship is the first basis of civil society, and when the normal tribe is a settled upon a fixed territory, the land becomes the bond of union, in place of the connection by blood. Land tenures are at first common, then individual. See Maiz, Ancient Law (102), Village Communities, and the Early Hist. of Ten. (72, 188).

Terminology [Gr. teirein, to tell, + logos, science]: Ger. Terminologie; Fr. terminologie; Ital. terminologia. The science which treats of malformations or monsters.

Under this are included cases of exceptionally abnormal formations, such as supernumerary members, absence or deficiency of limbs, double monsters (Siamese twins), one creature with two heads, hermaphrodites, acrophalous monsters, &c. On the mental side there are of interest as indicating the correlation of abnormal physical with abnormal mental conditions, and as illustrative of the effects of brain deficiency or puerility. They fall under VARIATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY (q.v.). In anthropology, mythology, and folklore, monsters have always been a subject of speculation and myth. See MONSTERS (also for literature), and Heroes.

Term [Lat. terminus, limit, of Gr. termo, literally a boundary; there is a Greek word
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denoted thing has some contingent or accidental nature. Such abstract parts of aPanopsystos. (q.v.)

**TERMINISM** — TERMINOLOGY

[The various sections of
this article are supplementary to the terminological
matter of the Dictionary. The
sections are arranged by language, and in each
section the terms are in alphabetical order. Cross-references from one of these lists to another
always have the word 'above' or 'below' to

**TERMINISM and TERMINIST** [See OCCAM

**TELEMETRY**

**TELEPATHY**

**TELEVISION**

**TELESCOPE**

**TELESTHETIC**